

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor. — A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance, \$2 50
Daily, " " " 8 00
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1 " (for troops in camp only), " " " 75
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 25th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

Geo. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17
W. F. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861.
9-12

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of COTTON, FLOUR,
and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859
17-

WALKER MEADE,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Hair Brushes, Patent Brushes, Toilet Scaps, Fancy Articles,
and Groceries, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The practice of Physicians is especially called to the
attention of those who are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM L. LIPPITT,
WOLESLA AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stains, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Markets, immediately opposite the said and Wilmington,
N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the
public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line
of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,
Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire
Brick &c.

No. 12, Distillers of Terpenines—he is prepared to put
up Still at the shortest notice. — May 20.—37-1

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to make his late purchase
of 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred
acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half
of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small
tract of plow land lying in front of said place, on the main
road leading to Wilmington. The lands are situated
on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making
salt—and are believed to be as desirable located as any
lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres
of the very best land, ready to clear a portion of
which will easily be cleared, and upon which a large
quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling
salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to
purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine
the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON,
17-11

Wanted.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, Aug. 14th, 1862.

WANTED TO HIRE:

2 NEGRO TEAMSTERS,
2 MULES, 3 CARRIERS,
1 COACH, 1 WHEELWRIGHT.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:

FOOD PRESS (one); HORSE SHOES,
HOSEHORSE NADS, HOOFS FOR SALE; HAY,
CORN, FOOD, HORSES, MULES, WAGONS,
HANNES, WOOD, delivered at Wilmington or on Cape
Fear River, or at Railroad Depot. Purchase money paid
on shipping date.

J. E. MORSE,
May 1st, 1862.

August 15th, 1862.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEADS:

" Snow White Zinc;

" White Glass Zinc;

Liquid Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

August 15th, 1862.

Educational.

CLEMSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF CLEMSON FEMALE INSTITUTE
will commence on the 1st of September. A thorough
and efficient institution will be provided in all the branches
of an accomplished Female Education.

In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions,
the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21
weeks).

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the
Principal.

L. C. GRAVES,
Aug. 7th, 1862.

HILLBROOK MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF this institution
will commence on March 6th. Charges begin with the
month in which the cadets enter. For circulars containing
full information, address

Maj. Wm. M. GORDON,
Hillbrook, N. C.
42 3m.

June 12th, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS 7th REGT. N. C. TROOPS,
CAMP NEAR GORDONVILLE, VA.
Aug. 5th, 1862.

LIST OF DESERTERS FROM THE REGIMENT NOW
IN North Carolina.

Company A—Privates P. E. Smith, N. Bentley, U. Bent-
ley and Wilson's men.

Company B—Privates Linker, Horsell, Bost, Alemon, Riner and Harris.

Company C—Corporal Jordan, Privates G. W. Creigh-
ton, Wm. Roberts, Jno. W. McMillan, Jenkins M. Bass,
Levi Welsh, Jesse Davis and John Ward.

Company D—Privates B. D. Yates, A. Cannady, W. M.
Barbee, J. M. Seagroves, W. T. Shadon, W. W. Ferrell,
W. G. Marshall, H. C. Bradley, W. Upchurch and P. A.
McLean.

Company E—Privates Charles Taylor and Anderson
Freeman.

Company F—Privates W. S. Ballard, E. T. McLain,
J. A. McLean, P. P. Westmoreland and David Williams.

Company G—Privates James Richards and John W.
Long.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid for the ap-
prehension and delivery in this camp of any of the above
named deserters or FIFTEEN DOLLARS AND JAIL FEES
to any man in jail whom they can get released by
order of Col. E. G. Haywood, Com'dr 7th Regt.

F. D. STOCKTON, Adjutant.

August 11, 1862.—51 ft.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESCRIBED FROM Capt. J. F. Moore's Company, Private
Levi H. Treadwell. Said H. Treadwell, alias "Bogey
Scanchorugh," is about 5 feet 11 inches high; salivous complexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above re-
ward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in
jail, or his delivery to me at camp.

J. F. MOORE,
Captain Commanding Company.

Aug. 9th, 1862.

The Enemy Gone.

We saw a gentleman yesterday, who had conversed with
a party but recently from the other side of the river. The
last of May he had been engaged in a raid night, and
was down as far as the river before the day began. The
garrison of the Potomac was in constant dread of attack
by land and force from the time they left at Marts Hill, un-
til the day they had made to Berkeley. The fleet greatly
dreaded the approach of the Yankees, and the men and
military kept watch on the steamer and gunboats, so that
a time should be lost, if the rebel ram d'd come down. All
the boasting in the Northern journals was about a par-
ticular engagement when "Merrimac" the first was ex-
pected to meet the ironclads. Even the Monitor would not
have allowed the Merrimac No. 2, to get into close quar-
ters with it.

The night attack on the fleet did not accomplish much
danger among the fleet nor in the camp, as it had the
effect of driving the rebels to a more rapid and
speedy evacuation of Berkeley than had been contemplated.

A large quantity of stores were almost given away by
McClennan, and many valuable articles were either destroyed
or carried off by the rebels. No body who may choose
to appropriate them.

There are now seven gunboats in the river, accompanied
by nine tenders. These continually ply up and down the
stream, in pursuit of "masked batteries" and "rebel ar-
tillery," which is believed to be the entire batch with stand-
paddle on the first appearance of Merrimac, and many other
rebel ram. Since the exploits of the Manassas, the Virgin-
ians and the Arkansans, the Federals have no idea of allowing
any more of their boats to be destroyed so uncer-
tained.

We are gratified to hear that the destruction of private
property in Prince George has not been so great as repre-
sented. All the poultry and negroes have been carried off,
but in future generally has not been disturbed.

Petersburg Express, 20th inst.

Arrivals From Maryland.

The Hon. John B. Brooke, President of the Senate
of Maryland, arrived in Richmond yesterday, a pro-
scribed refugee from his home. Many other well-known
persons of that State are constantly arriving, (40 land-
ed here yesterday,) and they report their brethren of
the true faith "on the wing."

Richmond Dispatch, 20th inst.

Wilmington Journal

VOL. 19. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1862. NO. 1.

The Battle at Cedar Run—Gen. Pope's Official Report.

We submit Gen. Pope's official report of the late battle,
mentioning the laudations of his brigadiers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, August 13—P. M.

To Major-General McClellan, General-in-Chief:—
On Thursday morning, the 13th instant, the Rapidan at
Barrett's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strong on the
road to Culpeper and Madison Court House. I had estab-
lished my whole force on the turnpike between Culpeper
and Madison, and had drawn it at either place as
soon as the enemy's units were developed.

Early on Fr day it became apparent that the move on
Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army
of the corps, while the main force was to be directed to
the southward. We are to prove the atten-
tion of the enemy to the southward.

The forces of General Banks and Siegel, to the number of
12,000 men, were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during
Friday and Saturday, and advanced on us in the afternoon
of Saturday, pushing us forward five miles south of Culpeper,
where the Rapidan is crossed by the turnpike.

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I speak not as a man, but by way of entreaty, that your hearer depends upon your adherence to the laws and Constitution.

Why, sirs, men of this town are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the Constitution, for allowing an object which cannot be obtained without departing from it. Have they read history? [The speaker here referred to the Greek, Rome, and French Revolutions, for historic parallels—reading at length from Alison's History of the terrible horrors of the latter—tracing of them to a disregard of fundamental law, he stated that these excesses came along step by step—till the atrocities of Danton and Robespierre were reached, and added: "What has been made?"

It was the history of the past that in time of greatest public danger the provisions of the law could not be respected. It was that which made France go into excesses. They began with the lawyers of France. They taught the multitude that Constitutions did not stand in their way, that it might be put to death without process of law. In such cases power falls into the hands of the worst of men.

Let us do our reckoning, and these men will perish as they have done in all ages. Robespierre perished in atonement for his crimes, etc. By the memories of the past, by the histories of the tyrannies of Greece and Rome, and the terrors of the French Revolution, I call on all men to demand of the Administration that it obey the Constitution. If any man is a traitor, guilty of any act of treason, not for opinion's sake, but for political differences, let him be proceeded against according to law, and if found guilty let him perish on the gallows as high as Haman's. It is because I would avoid these horrors that I call on the President to keep the exercise of the military law where the Constitution keeps it—in the army and navy; and that no man, not in the army and navy, shall be arrested without due process of law.

The convictions I entertain, as a patriot, of the means to restore the union of these States, and for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, I will never give up—neither in life nor death, neither in principles nor powers, neither things present or to come, for the knife of the assassin will move me from it.—[Loud cheers.]

He thinks it can be restored by arms yet. I do not. Those who agree with him should fight with him. It is an impelling necessity, manifest destiny, that we be one people. It is in the hands of God, only to be accomplished by the honest of the people.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have something to say about the attempt to suppress the rebellion. Perhaps my mode has not been that of other men, for I have a right to judge what mode should be tried. I am for suppressing all rebellions; both rebellions. There are two; the Secessionist rebellion South, and the Abolition rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing both. As for the armed rebellion of the Secessionists of the South, I consent that to the arms of the United States, our fourth good Democrat, in the abated outraged Major-General George B. McClellan. If he is not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do as he wished, it would have been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded. [The speaker then went on rebuking the slanders of those who desire to strike the President by criticisms of the policy of the war. It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the results of his plans—all our reverses followed his suppression. From that hour to this there has been no victory.]

There are two rebellions against it. That of the Secessionists of the South. I consent to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against. I have never thrown one straw's weight against the enlistments of troops. I have my opinion about the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other men control the powers of the nation, who think the right way to restore the nation is by the force of arms.

Now, I have laid down this principle for myself, and have not voted for an army bill, or navy bill, or appropriation bill for this war, and have not voted against any such bill since the 4th of July, 1861. I appeal to the "Globe" for a record of my votes. Now, if any man thinks the Union can be restored by war, and feels like it, I tell him it is his duty to enlist. Every man should follow the dictates of his own conscience, and if he thinks he ought to fight the Abolition rebellion he ought to do it.

Let me ask you a few questions. Occupying the position of Representative and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the Abolition Rebels of the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebellion of the South; but I propose, in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion; and if any man thinks he should stay at home and put down Abolition rebellion, he ought to do it.

Now, I said the Democratic party served this country. I am a party man—will continue so, for it is my inclination. It is the only party which wisely and constitutionally administers the Government. I have nothing to say against the old parties.

He deservedly won the first blow was struck the great mass of the people of the seceded States were opposed to secession, but that the abolition measures which had passed Congress had united them as a man.

The war had been subverted from the intent of the Crittenden resolution. It was this, and the proclamation of the infamous Butler, which inspired the army at Richmond—and made them heroes—not excessive numbers. He had voted against the first part of the Crittenden resolution, because it did not include the secessionists of the North; and for the other part, as to the objects of the war.

Confiscation bill, and what is the result? It united every man, woman and child, in the South under the Confederate banner. They said if that proscription was the spirit of the Union Government, to add it on the battle field. The spirit of abolition filled the Richmond army with the spirit of demons.

Who is an abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the emancipation policy of the President's scheme. Whoever would reduce the States to the condition of territories to abolish slavery. Whatever would pervert this war to one against slavery is abolitionism. He who is not in favor of these schemes is loyal. The abolitionists are responsible for the loss of life in this war.

The Confiscation measures had put in peril the property of the people of the South, set free 3,000,000 slaves, who would come here to compete with white labor, and brought 600,000 men into the field for the Confederacy. The abolition cabal has cost us 250,000 men, whose bleaching bones on Southern soil call for vengeance. It is responsible for the present state of things.

If you declare that the Union shall be restored, and the armies of the South be broken down, unite with me at the ballot box in putting down this Abolition rebellion at the North. Those who feel it is your duty to fight, enlist, go yourself; don't buy up substitutes. You who don't choose to fight, should unite against the Abolition Rebels at the North. I have only to repeat, that in spite of what you have heard, of what has been said of unfounded and damnable lies, whoever adopts this course from the dictates of reason, is for the Union.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months—in six weeks it may be—the question will be between an eternal separation and a union by compromise. Which will you choose? It will come.

Men must choose between the Union and separation. I believe the Administration will proceed to separate. I believe the Union and against secession. And I ask you to stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon us—reaching everything—which cannot be repudiated; a tariff, also, which increases the duty from 44 to 130 per cent. Man cannot stand this a short time. There is not one single thing which is not taxed, except the bright sun of Heaven. The air we breathe, &c. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be aroused.

If the President wants success, he must come back to the Constitution—he must abide by and execute all the laws. Say to Congress, "Repeal your abolition legislation—stay your hands." When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, the destruction of property, etc.—in spite of all, the Constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THIS JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23, 1862.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, Mr. Pendleton, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to amend the act of last session to regulate the organization of the engineer corps; and authorizing the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance stores.

A resolution was introduced, ordering the thanks of Congress to Col. Thomas G. Lamar and command for the defense of Hesstonville, S. C.; also, a resolution of thanks to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and command for gallant conduct at Baton Rouge, also a resolution of thanks to Gen. Earl Van Dorn, and command for the capture of Vicksburg.

Mr. Banks, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to repeal the second section of the act mentioned in the act authorizing a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Parker, of Tennessee, advocated the passage of the bill, which was introduced at some length upon the proclamation of Gen. Van Dorn.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BETRAYAL OF POPES ARMY CONFIRMED—CAPTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YANKEES, TWO LOCOMOTIVES, TWO.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 24th, 1862.

The retreat of Pope's army is confirmed. A guard of one hundred and fifty men, left to defend the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, was surprised by our men on Thursday, and captured. There were taken at the same time two splendid new locomotives and tenders, and five or six cars, which were to have been used by the guard in making their retreat. The guard was captured, and justice was done to them.

The petitioners having accepted the citizenship conferred, became on the entrance of Georgia into the Confederate States, a citizen of the Confederate States with all the obligations of citizenship legally and naturally. The same day, Pope's army crossed the Rappahannock, and sprang foreign fields, ignorant monarchs and kingdoms, and proudly accepted the American doctrine or the right of carrying their allegiance with their persons, as far as they could go. But the guard alienated from power when Georgia passed her act of citizenship, why did they not say so? In the opinion of the Court, men of foreign birth in Georgia at the time of secession, owe to the State the same obligations as any other citizen, and should have no exemption from the duties devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient a method of evading responsibility to do this.

McCallum's army moved out from Harrison's Landing at three o'clock on the morning of Friday, 15th inst., and reached Bassett's Ferry at midday on Saturday. They crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge, the same long, and arrived at Newport News, Hampton and Fortress Monroe on Saturday. There was great rejoicing at this successful change of base. They were not occupied by the guard, but were to have been captured, but their horses had been sold, and the guard had been captured.

The guard, remanded the petition to the custody of his officers, with an injunction that he would show his appreciation of this country by acts of courage agains its enemies.

The Chase of the Steamer Herald.

We have seen a letter from Capt. L. M. Cooley, of the Herald, in which he says, "I have an interesting account of the wreck under the vessel by the Yankees, and the

reactions of the Yankees, etc. The steamer was captured, and should have no exemption from the obligations devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient a method of evading responsibility to do this.

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Communication has been re-established on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad. The river has been crossed in boats.

There was a strong force at Mumfordville and Bowing Green.

The guerrilla Morgan will be taken certain the next raid will be successful.

Three thousand guerrillas, under Quantrell, attacked a large number of Yankees, at the time of the retreat of the partisans, and were captured, and should have no exemption from the obligations devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient a method of evading responsibility to do this.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Now giving out in the Richmond papers, reports brought verily from Richmond, and indeed from the general appearance of things, we have been prepared to hear at any moment that a great battle had been fought either in Orange or Culpeper counties, Va., between the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and Jackson, and the Federals under Pope. We have as yet locked in vain for the account of this great expected battle.

It is evident that the enemy is concentrating his forces on the line of the Rappahannock and Rappahannock in numbers which we trust will be overwhelming, and this movement no doubt accounts for that indicated in the following despatch to Gov. Letcher, of Va.:

NARROWS, NEAR DUBLIN, Aug. 19th.

To Governor Letcher—We have reliable intelligence that the enemy has left Pack's Ferry, Meadow Bluff and Bluff Top, and the impression is that they are encroaching upon Western Virginia.

R. H. CARLST.

They will certainly have a very heavy force in our front, especially if the report be true that McClellan's whole force has left Berkeley. The "On to Richmond" is about to commence on the cold line.

When the great battle is to be fought is impossible to say, but one would be apt to suppose that the sooner it was fought, the better for us.

THE WEST.—Within the last two days we have heard directly and verbally from General Bragg's Department, and are pleased to find that the accounts of the two gentlemen, one of whom we saw, and the other of whom a friend saw passing through, agree in representing an affair in that Department as bright and strengthening for our cause. Of course there is talk, but not by these gentlemen—there is talk of cutting off and "bagging" Buell's army, and the other man's army. To these things we assign little weight. It would appear, however, to be certain that Buell's position is highly precarious, and will soon be untenable; and that in the event, now almost certain, of his being compelled to retreat, we will have a hard road to travel, and will be able to stop short either at Nashville or any other point in Tennessee.

General Bragg is certainly in good spirits, and of the opinion that "things is workin'" even more favorably than could have been expected.

FROM THE COAST.—We have little additional information in reference to the doings of the invaders in the vicinity of Swansboro', Onslow county. All the accounts we have received within the last day or two seem to concur in representing their force there as much smaller, indicating a return to Newbern, after having accomplished the present purposes of their predatory raid in the destruction of the salt works there.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received positive information of the enemy's having evacuated Swansboro', "going eastward," which would indicate a return to Beaufort and Fort Macon.

Congressional.

On Tuesday the Senate postponed until Monday the consideration of Mr. Yancey's proposition to restrict the frequency of secret sessions. Portions of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate standing committees.

In the House the rules were so amended as to provide against resolving into secret session, except by a majority vote of the number present.

For Wednesday's proceedings see telegraph.

We learn that a large Yankee steamer laid last night off the banks opposite the Sound at Scott's Hill, having a light burning, apparently as a signal. The blockader has heretofore been in the habit of running up and down the coast in the day-time, looking in at Topsail and the other inlets. This is the first time that any of the enemy's vessels has come to an anchor or laid off any particular point on the Sound at night. The light might very well be accounted for as a decoy signal for starting news from Kentucky and Tennessee perhaps before the present month is out.

The present mystery of the war is the whereabouts of McClellan. He has certainly "changed his base," but so secretly as to leave all our people for some time in the dark. He moved off very secretly by land, on Friday night, sending his heavy artillery and baggage by water. The least estimate of his force is 50,000. Some think his object is to get between General Lee, (who, it is known, has gone up to Jackson) and Richmond, and thus cut off Lee's communications. It would be a dangerous move for us, but if we succeeded in whipping Pope, a fatal one for McClellan. We shall soon know, however, as the battle with Pope is hourly expected, and its result will compel all parties to show their hands. Some accounts say that McClellan has marched down towards Forts Moore.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

CONFEDERATE.

Our telegraphic dispatches yesterday gave the substance of everything of importance that was done in either house on Wednesday. As we find the proceedings in the Richmond papers of yesterday, they show that the only thing in the Senate was some remarks by Mr. Brown, of Miss., directing the attention of the Military Committee to the abuses of the substitute system. He thought that Yankee spies had engaged themselves as substitutes, get the money and ran away without remaining an hour in the service. Substitutes ought not to be received until the most satisfactory evidence of their loyalty is presented.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clark, of Ga., introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to investigate and enquire into the management of the Richmond Hospitals, and ascertain what, if any, abuses exist, and what, if any, action is necessary to be taken by Congress. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Wright and Clark, of Ga., and finally agreed to.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Col. John H. Morgan, his officers and men.

The following proceedings were had in the House with reference to Secretary Mallory and General B. F. Butler:

"NO SECRETARY OF THE NAVY."

Mr. CONRAD, of La., offered the following resolution: "Whereas, the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Secretary of the Navy, and vesting the power thereof in the Secretary of War."

Mr. FOOTE.—Would inquire if this is a mere resolution of inquiry, or a high regard for the honorability of the Navy that otherwise I should oppose it. (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER.—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CONRAD.—Why so?

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